In these sections, sketch, underline and draw out problems in the question book—it's permitted. Whenever possible, estimate answers. The diagrams in the book may or may not be drawn to scale. Don't assume a figure that looks like a square or right angle really is one unless it's identified as such.

In the quantitative comparison section there are only **4** answer choices **A, B, C,** and **D,** so don't waste a guess on **E.** Review the following instructions before you take the test so you don't spend too much time looking back at them during the test.

A = column A is larger
B = column B is larger
C = both columns are equal
D = the columns can't be compared

Some questions simply require that you fill in a few random numbers to arrive at an answer; consider negative numbers, zero, fractions and decimals when doing your computations.

In the graphs and charts section, be sure to only use the information given. If a chart shows a steady increase from 1975 to 1980, you cannot assume an increase in 1981 if it is not shown, so the correct choice in this case is "no determination can be made."

A FEW ADDITIONAL THINGS TO KNOW:

A circle has 360 degrees
A triangle has 180 degrees
A right angle has 90 degrees
A straight line has 180 degrees
Negative x negative = positive
Negative x positive = negative

In the analytical section, draw pictures. Be sensitive to the words "must" and "can". When the question asks: "Which must be true?", they mean *MUST*. "Must" indicates certainty; "can" indicates possibility.

For additional tips on scoring higher on graduate tests, I recommend *Arco's Cram Course for the GRE* by Ronald G. Vlk.

REPEATING THE TEST

If after taking the test you feel you did poorly on it, you can fill in a space on your answer sheet voiding your score, and then take the test another time.